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ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

'NHAN DAN' EDITORIAL ON MARKETING COOPERATIVES

BK171243 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 16 Aug 82

[NHAN DAN 17 August editorial: "Firmly Consolidate Collective Trade"]

[Text] Collective trade is being consolidated and developed. It now consists of more than 8,500 basic marketing cooperative units--214 more than in 1980--with a total of more than 14 million members--1.2 million more than in 1980. These marketing cooperatives are extending their activities to villages and city wards and especially, to the rural areas throughout the country. Long-standing emulation banners of the marketing cooperative sector such as Hoang Hao in Thanh Hoa, Tay Giang in Thai Binh, Ninh Phuc in Ha Nam Ninh, Ky Son in Nghe Tinh and other progressive units that have emerged over recent years in Binh Tri Thien, Quang Nam-danang, Nghia Binh, Phu Khanh, Thuan Hai, Tay Ninh, Dong Nai, An Giang and Tien Giang Provinces and in Ho Chi Minh City have clearly proved the great impact of collective trade's services to agriculture, production and the peasants' life. In municipalities and cities, the expansion of activities of basic marketing and consumer cooperative units in the various city wards and districts has significantly contributed to the circulation of goods in support of the laboring people's livelihood.

Marketing cooperatives are collective economic units set up by the laboring people for trading purposes; and they are an integral part of socialist trade. Collective trade has the responsibility to join with state-run trade in carrying out the common tasks of socialist trade--namely getting hold of wholesale trade for the most part, influencing retail trade and services, controlling the social market and satisfactorily carrying out the circulation and distribution of goods in support of production and life. Being organized for operations in each village and city ward and closely connected with the collective production units of the laboring people in both rural and urban areas, marketing cooperatives can effectively assist state-run trade in carrying out collection and purchase activities to control the sources of goods, especially agricultural food products and handicraft items; exploit the potentials and strengths of the local economy; put goods into organized circulation; struggle against speculation and smuggling; and contribute toward establishing a new market order and stabilizing the people's life.

The specific tasks of the marketing cooperative sector consist primarily of satisfactorily carrying out collection and purchase activities for state-run

economic organizations and acting as their agents to supply production materials and consumer goods to the laboring people. At the same time, the marketing cooperative sector obliged to expand its own business by exploiting more local sources of goods and organizing processing activities to increase the variety of goods; introduce new services as required by the local patterns of production and life; contribute toward procuring more export goods for the state; and participate in market management.

Many localities, out of the failure to grasp firmly the functions and tasks of collective trade, have reduced or changed its organization. In some places, marketing cooperatives are allowed illegally to buy and sell items of goods that fall under the state's unified management, engage in transactions involving long-distance travel, implement incorrectly policies and regulations concerning prices, finances and taxes, and compete in buying and selling activities with state-run trade and other localities--thus turning themselves into business instruments purely for profit-seeking purposes in order to set up a local fund.

Along with strengthening state-run trade, the consolidation and correct development of marketing cooperatives has an important impact on the consolidation of socialist trade. Collective trade organizations must consider the task of serving production and the people's life in (? their own areas) as the key task. They may expand economic relations with other localities to seek additional sources of goods. However, this must be done strictly in accordance with the division of labor and the decentralization of management for trading purposes in order to firmly uphold market order and stabilize prices.

Marketing cooperatives in the rural areas must direct all their trading activities and services toward supporting agricultural production and the peasants' life, contributing to the settlement of problems concerning the reorganization of circulation within the district and the consolidation of the worker-peasant alliance in the economic field, pushing ahead the movement for agricultural cooperativization, and consolidating the new production relations in the countryside.

Marketing cooperatives in the mountain and midland regions must pay attention to serving even better the livelihood of the ethnic minority people and members of the armed forces stationed there.

Marketing cooperatives in districts and villages that border on municipalities and industrial centers must, apart from serving their own localities, closely coordinate with urban districts and wards in supplying additional agricultural food products to cadres and workers.

In municipalities and cities, marketing and consumer cooperatives of urban wards and districts must strive to exploit satisfactorily all scattered sources of goods, expand their services and the processing of products, and assist state-run trade organizations in distributing goods equitably to the right consumers.

Considering the established orientations and tasks, the marketing cooperative network, especially at the grassroots level, must be further expanded and consolidated to serve more of the laboring people. It is necessary to tap the abundant capabilities of the masses in order to overcome the difficulties in-

volving shortages of capital and the poor availability of material and technical means. All activities of the marketing cooperatives must be aimed at achieving local socioeconomic objectives in support of the development of production and the livelihood of the laboring people.

CSO: 4209/442

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

BRIEFS

COUNCIL REVIEWS 1982 TASKS--The second people's council of Tay Ninh Province recently met for the fifth time. The provincial people's committee vice chairman reported on the implementation of the province's main tasks during the first half of 1982. The report says: In agricultural production, the principal crops have increased by 96.7 percent over the same period last year. In industrial production, commodity production has been increased in order to meet the people's consumption demands. The water conservancy movement has been launched broadly and deeply among the people while capital construction is being given due attention and accelerated. Efforts have been concentrated on some of the major projects, thus accelerating their completion rather quickly. With respect to agricultural transformation, production collectives have initially been consolidated and improved. The allocation of ricefields and land has been gradually adjusted and the product-contract system has been implemented in cooperatives and production collectives. [Text] [BK131025 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 13 Aug 82]

CSO: 4209/442

AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL OFFICIAL INTERVIEWED ON 1985 GRAIN OUTPUT

Hanoi TO QUOC in Vietnamese No 5, May 82 pp 8-10

[Interview with Asst Prof Duong Hong Dat, vice minister of agriculture, by TO QUOC reporter: "A Difficult But Practical Mission"; date and place not specified]

[Text] [Question] One of the norms set by the party and state for the entire country is to try, by 1985, to produce over 19 million tons of grain including over 3 million tons of subsidiary food (converted to paddy equivalent). Will you please tell us about the possibility of fulfilling this norm?

[Answer] We find that this task is difficult from many points of view. However, our country's potentials are still very great. By trying to turn part of these potentials into realities, we will be able to achieve the set norm.

[Question] What are these difficulties?

[Answer] In 1980--the starting year for the implementation of the tasks indicated in the 5-year plan (1981-85)--the whole country produced 14,403,000 tons of grain (including 2,758,000 tons of subsidiary food converted to paddy equivalent). We estimate that the factors conducive to an output increase and consequently to the fulfillment of the norm set for 1985 are as follows:

--New lands will be opened and put into production to obtain over 80,000 hectares of subsidiary food crops with a yield of 20 quintals per hectare and over 150,000 hectares of rice crops with a yield of 26 quintals per hectare.

--Multicropping will be carried out on over 230,000 hectares of subsidiary food crops with a yield of 20 quintals per hectare, 160,000 hectares of winter-spring rice with a yield of 31.6 quintals per hectare, 102,000 hectares of summer-fall rice with a yield of 30 quintals per hectare and 482,000 hectares of 10th-month rice with a yield of 23.6 quintals per hectare.

--Good seeds will be provided in sufficient quantities for the entire area to be cultivated with rice. There will be an increase in fertilizers: 9 million more tons of organic fertilizer and 300,000 more tons of nitrate fertilizer will be applied. Transplanting will be carried out strictly on schedule on 1.2 million hectares where this task has always been done behind schedule. Transplanting density will be increased on 3 million hectares of rice and the

task of preventing and exterminating harmful insects and diseases will be properly carried out throughout the rice growing area.

Those are the factors indispensable to the achievement of the norm of over 19 million tons of grain by 1985.

[Question] Which of the aforesaid output increase factors is the most important?

[Answer] We put them in this order: The intensive cultivation factor, the multicropping factor and the new-land opening factor. Naturally, everyone of them is important.

We will pay special attention to intensive cultivation because if it is done satisfactorily, we will possibly obtain a further 3.87 million tons of grain in 1985. Specifically speaking, we can increase the crops' yield by 10 to 15 percent by methodically putting good strains into production. A rational crop cultivation pattern and a planned allocation of varieties suitable for each type of crop within each crop rotation system can help increase the yield in each region by 15 to 20 percent. A selective change of seeds during the production process (but not a change in crop varieties) can also contribute to increasing the crops' yield by 40 to 50 percent.

Concerning fertilizers, within the framework of the current 5-year plan, if we try to apply 1 more ton of stable manure to each hectare of grain crop (considering the still great possibilities of expanding the area cultivated with azolla, sesbania...), we will easily reap 270,000 more tons of paddy (on the basis of an estimated increase of only 30 kgs of paddy obtained by applying 1 more ton of stable manure [per hectare] though in practice an increase of between 200 and 300 kgs has been achieved in many areas). We have not yet mentioned the state plan to supply an additional 300,000 tons of nitrate fertilizer each year to fertilizer grain crops. If applied according to technique, 1 ton of chemical fertilizer can increase the paddy yield by 2 to 3 tons per hectare.

Concerning the sowing and transplanting technique, transplanting is still being done too early or too late on nearly 30 percent of the rice growing area (about 1.2 million hectares). If transplanting is done in the most favorable season, the per hectare yield may be increased by 0.3 ton of paddy. If transplanting with the fixed density is carried out methodically on 3 million hectares where riceplants have so far been transplanted too sparsely (only 25 to 30 tufts of rice plants per square meter in certain regions), we will also be able to reap a further 0.6 million tons of paddy each year.

Every year, harmful insects and diseases have continued to do great damage to crops and to reduce their yield by more than 20 percent. By doing our best to protect the vegetation with the aim of retrieving only a 7 percent deficit in the crops' yield, we will be able to increase the yearly gross output by 812,000 tons.

Multicropping and new-land opening are two principal measures to further expand the area cultivated with grain crops. Of these measures, multicropping must receive greater attention because if the new-land opening factor can help

bring about an increase of 472,000 tons (on 230,000 hectares), the multicropping factor will contribute to an increase of 2,408,600 tons of grain. In our country, it is not too difficult to raise the land use coefficient from 1.3 to 1.5.

[Question] What measures will be taken by the agricultural sector to meet the requirements of intensive cultivation, multicropping and area expansion through the opening of new lands?

[Answer] In our opinion, there are three major measures:

--First, it is necessary to intensify the building of material-technical bases. This task includes water conservancy activities to expand the irrigated area to 3.61 million hectares of rice (an increase of 96,000 hectares over 1980), to increase the area subjected to drainage and waterlogging control to 0.2 million hectares and to protect 25,000 to 30,000 hectares from saline water. It includes also the production of fertilizers (cultivation of azolla on 400,000 hectares and sesbania on 100,000 hectares), the rational use of chemical fertilizers, the reinforcement of the system of seed production and supply and of insect control, the equipment of peasants with sufficient working tools and the raising of the yearly mechanized tilling rate to 45 percent.

--Second, it is necessary to determine a farming system for each production zone.

--The third measure is to consolidate and expand the socialist production relationships and to strengthen management. Attention must be paid to building zones destined for an increase in the yield of rice and subsidiary food crops--namely, 2.4 million hectares of concentrated rice sowing and cultivation in the Mekong and Red River deltas which will yield 9.7 million tons of paddy [per year] and 420,000 hectares of subsidiary food crops which will yield 1.7 million tons of subsidiary food products (converted to paddy equivalent) [per year].

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AGRICULTURE

OVERALL MEASURES TO SOLVE GRAIN PROBLEM SET FORTH

Hanoi TO QUOC in Vietnamese No 5, May 82 pp 10-14

[Article by Nguyen Xuan: "Some Ideas About Ways To Solve the Grain Problem"]

[Text] Grain is the most urgent of all problems facing our country in the 1980's and it may continue to be so afterward if it has not yet been solved by then.

In this respect, we are not alone since many developing countries are also in a difficult situation due to the grain problem.

It is increasingly obvious that though obtaining a mouthful and a bowl of rice seems to be merely part of the hundrun daily routine, whether this problem can be solved or not and whether its solution can be found sooner or later is not at all a simple and easy question. Its solution depends on a series of fundamental factors such as natural conditions (land, water and climate), economy and technique (possible effect of industry on agriculture, import-export, distribution-circulation and progress in agricultural technique), political situation (social system, land ownership and production relationships) and social situation (population, population distribution, cultural and managerial standards)...

Population - Land - Grain

Both theory and practice have demonstrated the existence of a structural relationship between population and grain production: if the population increases by 1 percent a year, grain production must increase by 2.5 percent to maintain the same standard of living; there still are vast potentials for agricultural technical progress but the farmland is limited.

Calculations with acceptable errors have shown that in the 1976-1980 period, our country's population increased by 2.25 percent per year on the average while the average yearly increase in grain production was only below 2 percent. The gross output of grain increased by 1 million tons (a great achievement despite a reduction of the essential materials by a half) while the average per capita grain [output] norm--which had always been low--came down to 97 percent [of that in the past]. Though the farmland was further developed, the per capita farmland [ratio]--which ranked among the very low

ones in the world--continued to go down to 92 percent [of that in the past]. We must not forget to take the per capita average--a key factor--into account in making calculations and in drawing up economic plans.

Therefore, we must necessarily continue to increase the grain production rate; it is usually very hard to increase it by 2 to 4 percent a year (bearing in mind the fact that years with bad harvests are intercalated with others in a cycle, that this happens to every country and that our usually has 2 years of bad harvest out of every five). It is also necessary to perseveringly and gradually bring down the population growth rate to a limited and stable level of about 1 percent [per year]--a task which will take time and require effective measures in every country. With regard to land--a special and irreplaceable production means--, it is necessary to eagerly maintain and improve the existing ones. What gives ground for great anxiety is the destruction and transformation of mature lands--especially those which have been irrigated by water conservancy works--into nonagricultural ones and also the continued and, in certain areas, very grave exploitation of land to the point of exhaustion and complete ruin (petrifaction). Since the existing land cannot meet the grain production demand, more new ones must be opened --an expensive and painstaking task because it usually takes a whole generation to transform newly opened lands into mature ones. Renowned agriculturists have given this useful advice: One must open new lands only after exhausting the capacities of the existing ones; before opening new lands on a large scale, it is necessary to conduct an experiment [on a small scale] for a few years to see what will happen to the ecologic system; finally, one must remember that lands are not limitless!

Grain Production as the Central Task - Need for Other Agricultural Products - Multiform Ecologic System - An Agricultural System of Certain and Stable Effectiveness and in Conformity with the Ecologic System

Any solution to the grain problem according to whatever plan cannot go beyond the reserves of one's country. What is now at our disposal is 6.9 million hectares of farmland including 4.6 million hectares of ricefields, 3.3 million hectares of average and rich forests, 6 million hectares of poor and exhausted forests, over 5 million hectares of bald mountains and hills and about 15 million agricultural laborers. There are some discrepancies in these figures but they do not essentially change the situation. We know that our country stretches from the 8th to 23rd latitude and that it is composed of regions with diverse pedologic, climatic and ecologic characteristics which support and complement one another in their existence and development and thus form a rich, manifold entity. This phenomenon strictly conforms to the natural law of harmony. Any violation of this law --whether by sheer ignorance or through crude subjectivism--will lead to the destruction of the ecologic system and to serious consequences. We have had ample proof of this form and fact that forests were destroyed, mountains scraped and hills razed in the great hope of achieving self-sufficiency in grain production and that, on the contrary, the result was a loss of abundant natural resources and the emergence of difficulties from exhausted soil and stunted crops only after 2 or 3 years of grain production. The lesson drawn by Thailand is also conspicuous and painful but on a larger scale: From 1950 to 1975, this country destroyed millions

of hectares of forest to produce cassava and corn for export and earned \$4 billions; today these lands have become infertile and unsuitable for regular farming (document of the International Commission on the Mekong, 1975).

The question facing us is to cleverly use all our land assets (including farmland, the crops grown and animals raised in the agricultural sector, forest land, trees and animals in forests, and water sources) as well as our large agricultural work force to achieve, at all costs and as soon as possible, the central target--which is grain--and to meet the need for other agricultural products. We must build a multiform agricultural network of certain and stable effectiveness and in conformity with the diverse ecologic system in our country. In our opinion, we may visualize various regions for the following purposes: Production of pharmaceuticals including opium (considering the very great domestic and foreign demand for opium to be used in preparing medicines and also that it is an ideal plant to be grown on slash-burn upland fields because of its short term, high value and transportability); the growing of vegetables and special products (potato, turnip cabbages, cinnamon, anise and mallotus phippinensis); the raising of large horned animals (bovines, deers and elephants); cultivation of perennial and short-term industrial plants and of grain, vegetable and subsidiary food crops requiring irrigation; the raising of marine products and fresh- and brackish-water products; maintenance of national forests, forest reservations, forests destined for exploitation and business, and bald hills and mountains; and afforestation of seashores... These regions will combine crop cultivation with animal husbandry, principal with subsidiary production and agriculture with forestry and will support and complement one another in order to most effectively exploit their respective advantages in matters of land, hydrology, climate, vegetal and animal resources and labor. It is through work assignment, cooperation and exchange on a domestic and international scale that we will solve the problem of grain and other agricultural products and provide equipment, materials and technique for agriculture to assure its continuous development.

Immense Potential of Biology - Indispensable Action of Industry

The yield of our various grain crops is still very low, irregular and greatly uneven though they are grown under similar conditions in a small area. The average per hectare output is only about 20 quintals for each rice crop, over 10 quintals for each corn crop, about 60 quintals for each sweet potato crop and about 70 quintals for each cassava crop. Generally speaking, these low outputs have remained almost unchanged for many years because the tasks about weeds, water, fertilizers and farming schedules, the prevention of and fight against epidemics and diseases and other agricultural measures have not yet been carried out satisfactorily and have even involved enormous squanderings. Concerning our economic-technical standards, if we proceed with some reorganization and take further action, we will be fully able to increase the yield of each area unit, to carry out multicropping and to raise this unit's economic effectiveness. Many examples on a cooperative and district scale have demonstrated the possibility of increasing the gross grain output by a half and sometimes doubling it after correctly solving some most definite problems such as water and seeds...

It is estimated that on a world scale (and of all the combined measures taken for grain production), water contributes from 25 to 40 percent, seeds from 15 to 25 percent and mineral fertilizers about 25 percent to the gross output. The lesson drawn from Israel is rather useful: In 10 years (1960-1970), the farmland did not increase but the gross output tripled because the irrigated area tripled; meanwhile, the amount of water used went down from 9,000 cubic meters per hectare for 20 consecutive years to 7,000 cubic meters per hectare. It appears from the metering and reckoning documents of one of our large pumping stations that though a fifth-month and spring crop required only 5,000 cubic meters per hectare, as many as 10,000 cubic meters were pumped for irrigation and that though a 10th-month crop needed only 3,500 cubic meters per hectare, as many as 7,000 cubic meters were pumped for irrigation--that is, half of the pumped volume was wasted! Too many poor countries including ours are likely to make this mistake: It is very expensive to build large-scale water conservancy works because their construction requires land and involves huge expenditures but their effectiveness will prove unproportionate and the result obtained may even be "negative" if they have been built carelessly and afterward been managed and used very badly.

Biology has an immense potential and a special, irreplaceable content but it is always linked to the correlative material conditions. A short-term rice strain with a high yield and quality requires not only peculiar pedologic and climatic conditions but also fixed norms of water, mineral fertilizer, insecticide and soil preparation...

After producing a bowl of rice, we must preserve, process and transport it. Our preservation method alone usually reduces the grain quantity and quality by 10 to 20 percent. How can we solve the grain problem without the action of industry? Naturally, each country has its own outlook and its choice of a solution consistent with the conditions in each of its historic stages and based on the building of an agriculture promoting industry and on import-export transactions designed to defray the cost of the materials and equipment which it lacks or cannot yet manufacture. An industry designed to help agriculture solve the grain problem in our country must also make a choice on the basis of its peculiarities. At present, the possibilities open to us are better regarding phosphate, lime, coal and water communications; a very large number of agricultural laborers are available and many crops and many plant varieties can be grown each year on a land with a distinctly dry and rainy season; and the nitrate fertilizer, energy, mechanization and insecticide industries--though not yet developed--can effectively cooperate with those in the CEMA countries. There is ample evidence of the unsuitability of [our] outlook and choice as corroborated by actual facts. For example, in the 1976-1980 period, for the purpose of importing equipment for agriculture, mainly for grain production, 70 percent of the foreign currency value was allocated to machines, iron, steel and fuel; 40 percent was set aside for tractors alone versus only 30 percent for mineral fertilizers, mainly nitrate fertilizer.

New Production Relationships - Necessary Conditions for Production Relationships - Economic Effect of New Production Relationships

In grain production, the rice area occupies an absolute figure of 4.6 million hectares of which 2.6 millions are situated in Nam Bo where over 90 percent of production is still being carried out individually (while cooperativization has been basically completed in North and Central Vietnam). We must also mention the state farms which are producing grain and we must take into account the household sideline business which occupies about 7 percent of the land area and of which a rice growing segment has been applying technical measures fairly well and achieving an output not inferior to that of the Japanese.

A matter of principle is the need to establish our agricultural production relationships on the basis of a socialist theme and under two basic forms--all people and collective ownership. For this reason, Nam Bo is transforming agriculture along socialist lines and its agriculture will sooner or later follow the path of cooperativization. But attention must be paid to the fact that agriculture in Nam Bo has been producing commodities on a small scale and that rice production in the Mekong River delta, in particular, has exceeded the basic need (an average of 600 kgs per capita); consequently, socialist transformation here must not be patterned after that which has been applied in North and Central Vietnam. Both tendencies--hesitation and impatience coupled with the failure to firmly grasp the socioeconomic characteristics of each region--are incorrect and will cause losses to grain production here. [Nam Bo]. Right now, it is necessary to recognize the objective realities in agriculture as well as in grain production, the existence of many economic components and the necessity of taking other measures to motivate these economic components to simultaneously carry out activities, to develop their own influences, to complement and support one another and to focus on the national benefit--that is, to strenuously solve the grain problem as soon as possible.

The countries which are building advanced socialism have reviewed the road traveled and have come to the following conclusion which is valuable to us: The emergence of the new production relationships does not always mean the abolition--and does not in the least mean the immediate abolition--of all the old ones; the new production relationships must always be closely connected with a corresponding production force. Especially with regard to the collective production relationships which will for long occupy a superior position in our agriculture as well as in grain production, they must be consolidated and perfected by specific and realistic actions such as the creation of conditions for all cooperatives to take the initiative in production and business; the building of the necessary material-technical bases by both the cooperatives and the state to enable collective production to get the upper hand of individual production and to develop continuously; the implementation of economic policies mainly under the form of investments and purchase prices to help cooperatives start doing business with profit-and-loss accounting, improve their standard of living by their own effort, accumulate capital and expand production; and the strenuous training and advanced training of a contingent of economic-technical cadres who are capable, who know how to do business, who are trusted by the masses and who

will devote themselves to the cooperatives for a long time. The establishment of the new production relationships in the rural areas is aimed at thoroughly eliminating the origin of exploitation. But whether or not the new production relationships can grow stable will be decided by their economic effect; in this respect, our knowledge and action have proven inadequate. For more than 20 years, the cooperatives in North Vietnam have mainly been grain producers and only about 30 percent of them are skillful and fairly good. The latter have fulfilled or overfulfilled their grain obligation to the state, maintained or slightly increased their members' rations and set aside a small amount of grain as a reserve. The remaining 70 percent of cooperatives are either average or weak ones and we understand that they are so primarily because of the grain problem. This situation is due partly to the cooperatives' own problems and partly to problems concerning the guidance and management exercised by the higher levels and the state. Both these two aspects must be solved simultaneously if the economic effectiveness of the new production relationships are to be developed and if grain production is to be stepped up.

Effect of the Economic Lever - Export and Import - Effective Investment in Key Projects - Collective Ownership - Material Benefit - Economical Consumption and Use

Realities have demonstrated the unsoundness of the economic lever system which was formerly applied for decades in North Vietnam and was implemented nationwide in the 1976-1980 period; this system was burdened with a deeply administrative and pluralistic character. Some new economic levers are being applied but are still in the investigative and experimental stage. Urgent and careful research must be conducted and some period of time spent carrying out tests to gradually perfect the new economic lever system applied in the agricultural field where the central task is grain production. The experiences of many socialist countries have shown that these tasks are far from being easy and that a subjective and conservative attitude is inappropriate. We must not either forget that any economic lever--like any pharmaceutical ingredient--has a principal and side effect and that there is no single, unequalled economic measure but a uniform system. Specifically, it is still necessary to hold debates and to conduct examinations and experiments on the basis of actual facts; however, an outline must be drawn up soon. The grain problem cannot possibly be resolved satisfactorily and smoothly if it is disconnected from export and import; on the contrary, export and import must be intensified to solve the grain problem quickly. We may consider the exportation of these agricultural products--including a certain quantity of grain--which we have an aptitude and the conditions to produce in order to import the materials and equipment most useful for the production of grain and for an increase in grain output (since the price of rice is higher than that of wheat flour in the world market). Or we may seek short-term loans with interest to import the most useful materials and equipment to be employed in producing of grain and other agricultural goods for export and will pay these debts in 6 months or 1 year.

Apart from the export-import volume handled by the central level, it is necessary to use the centrally run management and guidance to expand the export-import right of various localities and enterprise federations and to develop their production capacities. Selective and effective investments must be made for the benefit of the key grain producing regions in the entire country and in various localities with the aim of rapidly increasing grain production and concentrating grain and other commodities in the hand of the state. During the 1976-1980 period, the Mekong River delta contributed more than 40 percent of the amount of grain purchased by the state but only 13 percent of the total investment in agriculture and water conservancy for the whole country was allocated to this region for the same purpose--not to mention the fact that the effectiveness of this investment was very low and that capital, supplies and building materials were stolen, damaged or wasted in many areas. Inquiries into three cooperatives in three areas in Hai Hau District (Ha Nam Ninh) have revealed that against each kilogram of standard nitrate fertilizer it had distributed, the state could purchase only 3.8, 3.5 or 1.5 kgs of paddy! Shortcomings of the abovementioned kind can be eliminated immediately. Policies on prices (of production means, consumer goods, agricultural products and services), purchase of grain and agricultural products, cooperative management, consumer goods distribution, and cultural life must ensure a better material and cultural life for localities, production units and laborers who have carried out the grain production duty skillfully and satisfactorily. The motive power to be used to solve the grain problem and to develop agriculture in general is collective ownership coupled with encouragement by material benefit. Many people know the following clear-sighted view of Lenin: "It is not by directly relying on enthusiasm but it is with the enthusiasm aroused by the great revolution, by stimulating individual benefit and personal concern, by applying economic accounting" ... (Lenin, Complete Works, Su That, Volume 44, Page 189). The recent implementation of the system of end-product contract with laboring groups and individuals in agriculture has created the most seething mass movement ever seen in more than 20 years of cooperativization in North Vietnam and is a form of management that illustrates the abovementioned truth.

Economical use of grain must become a major policy of definitely "stringent" nature. Feeding rice to hogs is still a general and normal practice in the deltas of the Mekong and Red Rivers. These two regions have an output of 8 million tons of paddy; if 6 percent of this amount is used to feed hogs, there will be a loss of 480,000 tons which is equivalent to the output of a large province (substitutes for the feed] can be corn, cassave, kaoliang...) Grain has also been used to distill alcohol, spoiled by [faulty] preservation and stolen...

In conclusion, we can say that during the 1980's, grain [production] must really become a program for the No 1 target and that there must be a fully qualified and competent organization to carry out this program to the end. Moreover, the result obtained from each step must be taken into consideration in controlling the guidelines and measures set forth in the program and in examining the capabilities of the organizations and cadres working on this front.

AGRICULTURE

EDITORIAL URGES PLANTING RICE CROP ON OPTIMUM SCHEDULE

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 28 Jul 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Concentrating All Efforts on Planting the Tenth-Month Rice in Entire Area and on Optimum Schedule"]

[Text] The tenth-month rice crop this year which is to account for 59 percent of the cultivated area and 53.3 percent of the rice production of the entire year is one of great importance in the grain production plan of the year. It also has to fulfill the task of surpassing the plan goal and further raising the rice yield of 150-200 kilograms per hectare in order to compensate for the decreased volume of production of the last winter-spring subsidiary food crops.

This year, because the drought lasted long and the harvest of the winter-spring rice was late, planting of the tenth-month rice has been delayed. So far the North has transplanted more than 50 percent and the South nearly 40 percent of the areas set as goals in the plan. The experience in planting the tenth-month rice in the northern provinces shows that unless the timing of sowing and transplanting is such that rice plants will head early in October, they will have to encounter the winter monsoon. If the transplanting is late, they will not have enough time to accumulate nutritious materials to develop large ears bearing many grains. As rice plants head late and encounter the cold weather and low temperature, the percentage of empty grains will be high and the yield will be reduced by 6-15 quintals per hectare, even to total loss.

Some people suggest that as this year is a leap year according to the lunar calendar, the weather cycle is longer. But actual data collected in the last 26 years indicate that whether flood occurs early or late, or whether it occurs at all, there are no rules about cycle. As to temperature fluctuations in general, the winter monsoon begins from the second week of October and some days temperature may be average or may be down to 22° C. If this temperature lasts for 3 consecutive days at the time rice plants head and pollinate, the percentage of empty grains will increase by 15-20 percent; if this weather lasts for more than 3-4 days, this percentage will reach 30-40 percent of the number of grains. In the last 26 years,

from 1956 till now, there were 9 lunar-calendar leap years of 2 same months. With continuous data of average daytime temperatures from 1956, it has been shown that a temperature below 22° C that lasted 3 days or more would always adversely affect the heading and pollinating of rice plants, regardless whether that year was a leap one or not. The 24 seasons of the year totally depend on the activity of the sun; therefore, according to the solar calendar, these seasons vary by only a day between a leap year and a regular one. If the lunar calendar is used to identify these seasons, they may vary up to 15-20 days.

Keeping up with the success in the winter-spring crop season and applying the good experiences in production management obtained in the two previous crops, the northern localities are overcoming any difficulties and creating favorable conditions for finishing transplanting of the tenth-month rice within the beginning-of-autumn season, the best schedule for getting high crop yield. Although lately there were frequent rains in all localities, the agriculture-serving sectors like water conservancy and electric power have been coordinating their work and supplying enough electricity to run water pumps so as to have enough water for harrowing and transplanting. The localities that rely on rains to have water should reinforce ricefield embankments to contain water. Efforts must be made to supply pumps with gasoline and oil as a support to getting water by means of buckets and water wheels. Cooperatives must mobilize their manpower for speeding up transplanting of the tenth-month rice, which should be completed within the best schedule. The southern provinces must further increase the speed of sowing and transplanting so as to reach the goal set for cultivated area of tenth-month rice in August and to prepare for the third rice crop after the summer-autumn rice crop, as a compensation for the failure to grow the winter-spring rice in the entire area planned in the last season. The localities that are short of draft power can lower the number of plowings and harrowings in order to sow and transplant on schedule and later compensate for it by using more fertilizer and increasing the number of weedings to get high crop yield.

The agriculture-serving sectors like materials supply and communications and transportation should concentrate their means on transporting fertilizers and insecticide for localities to apply additional fertilizer before the rain-and-storm season and to prevent harmful insects.

To ensure on-schedule sowing and transplanting is one of the intensive-cultivation measures and creates favorable conditions for rice plants to grow and develop, to easily assimilate nutrients and to store them better, to develop ears and grains properly and to give high yield, under appropriate weather and climatic conditions. To do one's very best to transplant rice seedlings in the entire area within the best schedule is to contribute to successfully fulfilling the 1982 grain production plan.

AGRICULTURE

EFFORTS CONCENTRATED ON 10TH-MONTH RICE PLANTING

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 28 Jul 82 pp 1, 4

[VNA News Release: "Concentrating Efforts on Planting the Tenth-Month Rice"]

[Text] Haiphong is concentrating its efforts on planting the tenth-month rice crop with the momentum of the successful fifth-month and spring rice crop. Its cooperatives are applying the good experiences in production management, in exploiting the existing labor capabilities and material and technical base and in actively dealing with the natural calamities to planting the tenth-month rice.

The Municipal VCP Committee and People's Committee have been mobilizing all sectors and echelons for properly serving the task of planting the crop. The electric power sector gives priority to assisting the cooperatives in fighting drought. The water conservancy sector assists districts in repairing and digging new canals for irrigation purposes. The agricultural materials sector has changed its method of serving the cooperatives. In the first 6 months of this year, it sent them a volume of fertilizer 36 percent greater than the entire volume supplied in 1981. Other tools like water pumps, water buffaloes and insecticide were also supplied in larger quantities as compared with the same period last year.

In recent days, Haiphong had steady rains in widespread areas, with some localities having up to 150 millimeters of rainfall; the drought-affected area was thus reduced. Taking advantage of the favorable weather, its cooperatives sent tens of thousands of people to the fields to prepare the soil, to pull rice seedlings and to transplant the latter at an accelerated pace.

In 5 days from 15 to 20 July, Hai Hung Province completed sowing and transplanting of the tenth-month rice in more than 22,000 hectares, nearly equal to the area completed in the 10 previous days, raising the total area of sowing and transplanting to 52,322 hectares, nearly 44 percent of the plan norm. The pace of sowing and transplanting is still slow, with only four districts -- Tu Loc, Kim Mon, Nam Thanh and Phu Tien -- having nearly finished the job. Hai Hung is concentrating its agricultural manpower, tractors and draft animals on preparing the soil and

sending its cadres to local areas to assume on-the-spot leadership over production as it is striving to complete the sowing and transplanting of the tenth-month rice by the end of July.

The cooperatives in Cao Bang Province have completed sowing and transplanting of the tenth-month rice in nearly 19,000 hectares, thus attaining 70.3 percent of the area set in its plan. The border districts like Trung Khanh, Quang Hoa, Tra Linh and Thong Nong have done the job at a faster pace and reached 83-94 percent of their goals.

The districts in the eastern part of the province which followed an early schedule have nearly completed their sowing and transplanting job as they were active in preparing the soil and self-sufficient in fertilizer and seeds and took advantage of the favorable weather. After having completed the job of sowing and transplanting the early tenth-month rice, Cho Ra, Nguyen Binh, Hoa An, Thach An and Ngan Son Districts now concentrate on fighting drought to make sure to have enough water for soil preparation and planting of the main-crop tenth-month rice.

Ha Tuyen Province has plowed and harrowed nearly 61,000 hectares for the tenth-month rice crop, thus being faster than in the same period last year. Bac Quang, Chiem Hoa, Yen Son and Son Duong Districts were fast in plowing and harrowing. Although the province was preparing the soil quickly, it has finished sowing and transplanting in only 51.2 percent of the area set as its goal. The agricultural materials sector in the province has been urgently transporting farm implements, seeds, fertilizers and insecticide to the cooperatives and creating favorable conditions for fulfillment of the tenth-month production plan.

The Nam Bo provinces have plowed 492,910 hectares of land and have grown rice without transplanting in 479,375 hectares, or 26.2 percent of their goals, thus being faster than in the same period last year. The Mekong River delta provinces have grown rice without transplanting and fulfilled 29.8 percent of their plan so far. The 2 provinces that did the job most quickly are Dong Thap, 80 percent, and An Giang, 79 percent. The 9 Mekong River delta provinces finished soil preparation for the tenth-month rice crop in 55 percent of the areas set in their plan, thus being faster than in the same period last year. A number of coastal provinces in the Mekong River delta have completed sowing and transplanting of the early tenth-month rice in 150,000 hectares and are actively urging their farmers to extend the areas for cultivation of the high-yield tenth-month rice variety.

From 6 to 25 July, Y Yen District fully completed transplanting the tenth-month rice in 95 percent of the area and has thus become one of the districts in Ha Nam Ninh Province that finished the job most quickly, with almost all of its area being transplanted in the best period of the season.

The district concentrates on supervising the soil-preparing job and creating favorable conditions for its machine stations to overfulfill the soil-preparation contracts

they have signed with the cooperatives. Nearly 50 percent of the tenth-month rice crop area of the district was plowed and harrowed with tractors in accordance with such contracts.

Being the leading banner of the country's agricultural machine sector, the Y Yen agricultural machine station, which was in charge of the soil-preparation program in two seasons for the product contracts in agriculture, has recommended the way to assign work to each worker in conjunction with the final responsibility for the quality of soil preparation, to ensure profitable business for units, to reduce production costs and to permit on-schedule sowing and transplanting. It has also studied assigning methods to link the responsibilities of workers with the products of their cooperatives. As the result of good soil preparation, the cooperatives not only were able to complete transplanting the tenth-month rice quickly and neatly but also ensured the planned allocation of rice varieties as a contribution to the plans for growing the winter crop (accounting for more than 30 percent of the area) and fighting waterlogging in low ricefields (accounting for nearly 50 percent of the area). So far the first weeding has been completed for more than 40 percent of the tenth-month rice crop area.

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CSO: 4209/444

AGRICULTURE

HANOI REPORTS ON 10TH-MONTH RICE CULTIVATION

BK110549 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 1000 Aug 82

[Text] Twenty-five July-5 August the provinces from Thuan Hai southward planted 139,000 hectares of 10th-month rice, nearly four times as much as they did in the previous 10-day period, or an increase of more than 100,000 hectares of acreage.

The seven Mekong River Delta Provinces in particular, except An Giang and Dong Thap, have basically concluded their 10th-month rice planting. On the average, they have planted 10,000 hectares daily, their fastest rate ever. In total, as of 5 August, the former Nam Bo Provinces had grown 714,000 hectares of 10th-month rice, fulfilling 40 percent of the area norm. Specifically, the Mekong River Delta Provinces fulfilled 42.5 percent of the norm.

For their part, Ben Tre and Tien Giang, despite a slow start, have now managed to increase their 10th-month rice cultivation rate fourfold over the same period last year thanks to their thorough preparation. Elsewhere, Cuu Long has planted nearly 21,000 hectares of rice seedlings in addition to its directly-sown rice area. These rice seedlings will be transplanted on 140,000 hectares. The province is also planting late rice seedlings for transplanting on summer-fall ricefields.

In eastern Nam Bo and former zone 6, the provinces have fulfilled only 27.5 percent of their rice planting plan. Minh Hai has fulfilled only 11 percent of the area norm despite its plan to grow as many as 269,000 hectares of 10th-month rice. This performance represented a sixfold decrease in the planting rate compared with the same period last year.

Along with growing the 10th-month crop, during the first 10 days of August the former Nam Bo Provinces harvested 52,000 hectares of summer-fall rice, or 18 percent of the cultivated area. Many localities are now concentrating on bringing in the crop. Specifically, An Giang, Tien Giang and Song Be have harvested from 30-50 percent of their rice area.

According to the initial estimates of some localities, their summer-fall rice yields have not only surpassed last year's but have also exceeded the norm by 2-4 quintals per hectare.

CSO: 4209/442

AGRICULTURAL TRANSFORMATION IN SOUTH ADVANCES

BK181304 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 28 Jul 82 p 1

[Text] Implementing the resolutions of the fifth party congress and directives Nos 57 and 100 of the party Central Committee secretariat, the provinces in what was formerly Nam Bo are pushing ahead the movement for agricultural transformation while consolidating the reorganizing production and improving management in production collectives and agricultural cooperatives and broadly applying product contracts to laborers.

To date the former Nam Bo area as a whole has set up 7,713 production collectives and 182 agricultural cooperatives that account for 15.2 percent of peasant families and 11.4 percent of the arable land area. Many provinces have made good headway in the movement and set up production collectives quickly. For instance, Hau Giang has, since the beginning of this year, organized 1,000 new production collectives, scoring a twofold increase over last year; Tien Giang, 500 new collectives; Cuu Long, 300 new collectives; An Giang, 290 new collectives; and so on. Most of the newly established production collectives have operated on the basis of giving out end-product contracts to laborers. Thanks to this, the members of production collectives and cooperatives have enthusiastically engaged in production since the first days of their participation in collective work. Also thanks to the application of product contracts to laborers, production collectives that previously had a record of good performance have now achieved even better and more even and stable economic results; and the income of their members has increased. The new management system has helped to consolidate potentially doomed collectives firmly. At present, Nam Bo as a whole has 4,239 production collectives and 127 agricultural cooperatives applying product contracts to the laborers. In Cuu Long Province, a total of 120 collectives have adopted this contractual system. Some 50 percent of the collectives in An Giang and Hau Giang, and 100 percent of the collectives in Tien Giang have done the same.

CSO: 4209/442

AGRICULTURE

DONG THAP PROVINCE REVIEWS AGRICULTURAL WORK

SK181311 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 31 Jul 82 p 1

[VNA report]

[Text] A conference was held recently by representatives of the peasants in Dong Thap Province to exchange experiences in agricultural transformation in the past and to discuss guidelines for new progress in the movement for agricultural cooperativization.

Implementing directive No 100 of the party Central Committee secretariat, some 147 out of 192 agricultural production collectives in Dong Thap Province have now applied product contracts with labor groups and laborers. Meanwhile, progress has been made gradually and steadily by all previously weak production collectives and efforts have been exerted by all progressive production collectives to consolidate themselves further. By applying the product contract system, many newly-established production collectives and some production solidarity teams--those due to become production collectives--have achieved good results in their production. The results obtained from the application of the product contract system by Tam Nong District have brought confidence to its peasants. In Chau Thanh District, the peasants' movement to join production collectives voluntarily has developed ever more vigorously. Typical of this is An Phu Thuan Village which, in June and July alone, set up as many as 30 production collectives. All of these production collectives have already formulated plans for the application of product contracts in the coming winter-spring crop season. The movement has also made headway in Hong Ngu, Cao Lanh, Thanh Hung and Thap Muoi Districts and Sa Dec City, as many peasants in these localities have applied for membership in production collectives. The movement for agricultural transformation in Dong Thap Province, however, has developed unevenly. Production collectives still have not been set up in more than 40 percent of the villages and towns. In certain localities, cadres and party members still have not apprehended clearly the party's line on agricultural transformation while some sectors concerned have failed to achieve close coordination in their activities to support this task.

CSO: 4209/442

AGRICULTURE

BRIEFS

THUAN HAI SETTLED FARMING--Thuan Hai Province to date have sent more than 3,500 families of 20,000 people of various nationalities to six mountain districts for settled farming and settled life. These resettlers have recently reclaimed more than 1,000 additional hectares of virgin land and planted 700 hectares of wet rice. They have also built many water conservancy projects to supply more water to their cultivated area. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 3 Aug 82 BK]

CSO: 4209/442

HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

TRI AN HYDROELECTRIC PROJECT

Hanoi VIETNAM COURIER in English No 5, May 82 pp 29-30

[Text]

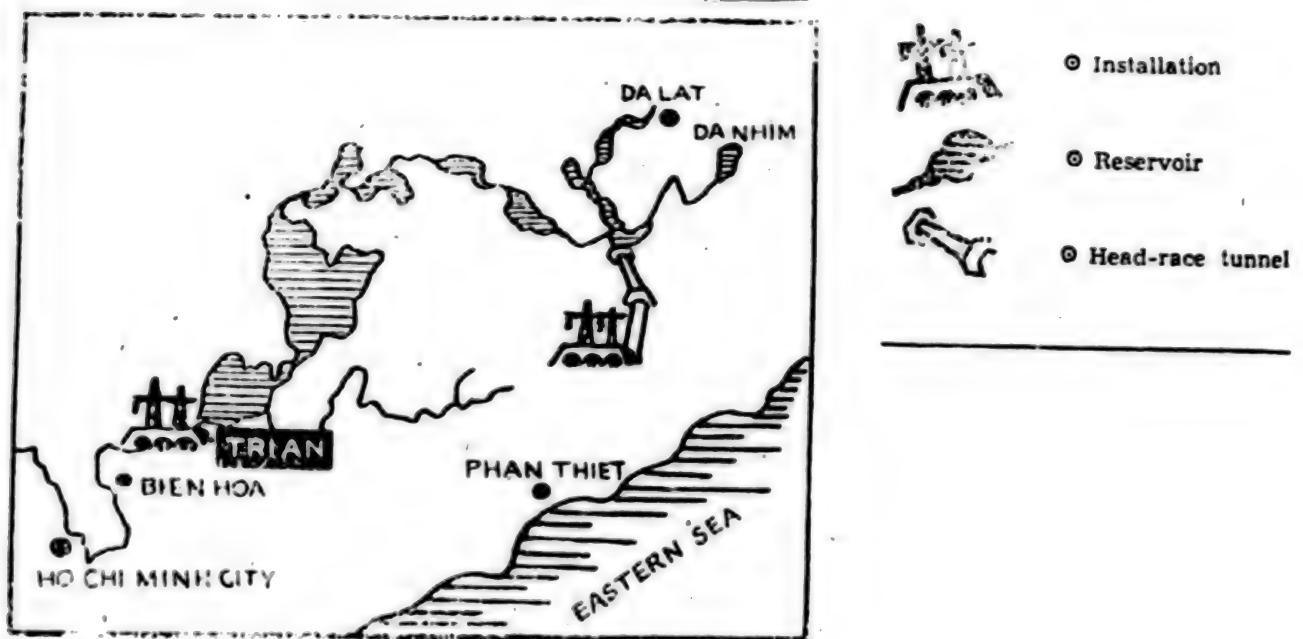
Together with the building of the Pha Lai thermal-power station in Quang Ninh province with a capacity of 640,000 kW and the Hoa Binh hydro-power project with a capacity of 1,920,000 kW, construction will soon begin on the Tri An hydro-electric project in Dong Nai province, southern Vietnam, all with Soviet assistance.

This is one of the major construction projects of the Third Five-Year Plan (1981-1985) and the biggest hydro-power project to date in southern Vietnam. It is located on Dong Nai river in Vinh Cuu district, Dong Nai province, nearly 60 km northeast of Ho Chi Minh City. The project will bring major benefits to the national economy, especially with regard to the southern provinces. Its initial planned capacity is 320,000 kW, 3 times that of the Thac Ba hydro-electric plant in northern Vietnam and double that of the Da Nhim hydro-electric plant in southern Vietnam. It will supply from 1.3 to 1.5 billion kWh annually. In addition, it will supply water for about 230,000 hectares of ricefields around Ho Chi Minh City, in Dong Nai and Long An provinces, as well as fresh water for the industries, forestry and fisheries and the daily use of the people in the area. It will also help check the invasion of salt water along the Dong Nai river. The reservoirs of the project will become huge fish ponds capable of

supplying more than 2,000 tons of fish a year.

Results of surveys jointly conducted by Vietnamese and Soviet experts show that the natural waterfall at Tri An has the optimal conditions for the building of a major hydro-power plant. The reservoirs will cover 350 square kilometres and have a capacity of one billion cubic metres. Since the plant lies close to major industrial and urban centres like Bien Hoa, Ho Chi Minh City, Vung Tau and Thu Dau Mot, the electricity to be generated can be easily integrated in the common electric grid. The flow of Dong Nai river approximates 1,000 cubic metres per second in summer but drops to less than 100 cubic metres per second in the dry season. Maximum silt deposition is one kilogram per cubic metre of water.

Total cost is estimated at 6,000 million dong. The Soviet Union will supply all the technical equipment under an agreement between the two governments. The remainder will be covered by government investments and contributions by the population in the southern provinces. This will be the first major project to be built with joint contributions from the government and the people. It is estimated that construction of the project will require the digging of about 45 million cubic metres of earth and stone, about 400,000 cubic metres of



concrete, and vast quantities of steel, sand and gravel.

The ground-breaking ceremony was held on February 19, 1982, with 5,000 workers, young volunteers and soldiers from Ho Chi Minh City joining in laying the foundations for the future plant: roads, riverways, railways, the

electricity supply system. Preparations for the building of the reservoirs require the felling of about 30,000 hectares of forest with an estimated 462,000 cubic metres of timber and tens of millions of cubic metres of firewood. The preparatory work also includes a railway station at Trang Bom, a railway and a parallel transport road 22 kilometres long linking Trang Bom to Tri An and a 15-kilovolt transmission line to cater for the construction work.

Research and surveys were conducted as early as 1977-1978 by Vietnamese scientists. Students and teachers of the water conservancy and geology departments of the University of Ho Chi Minh City under the guidance of Professor Tran Kim Thach studied the ecology in the areas of the waterfall and the future dam. They left no part of the Dong Nai river unchecked over a portion of seven kilometres. They spent many nights in the forest in spite of mosquitoes and leeches and crossed fields still littered with mines left behind by the US and puppet troops.

Topographers and cartographers of the General Staff of the People's Army in co-ordination with surveyors of the Ministry of Power and the Institute of Planning of Ho Chi Minh City have completed detailed and accurate topographic maps of the whole area within a short time. Hydrologists have made detailed studies and gathered necessary data about the flow of the Dong Nai river within the past 50 years, a major requirement put forth by L. Gazanova, head of the Soviet experts team, when she first visited Tri An in the rainy season of 1981. Ms. Gazanova has taken part in the designing of major hydro-power plants in the Soviet Union and in many other countries, e.g. Indonesia, Syria and Cuba. She is also one of the planners of the Hoa Binh hydro-electric project in Vietnam. In her four-week stay in Tri An she made intensive surveys on land, water and air to gather more basic data and check the estimates before submitting her final economic-technical program.

News of the construction of the Tri An hydro-power plant quickly spread to the population in the southern provinces. Mass movements were initiated under a variety of names such as "Every branch and everyone supports Tri An", "One day each month for Tri An", "Let's economize for Tri An", "Communist labour day for Tri

An"... The provinces in the Mekong River delta have pledged to contribute 4,500 tons of rice, 2,000 tons of meat, 2,000 tons of sugar and two million litres of fish sauce each year. Ho Chi Minh City and Dong Nai province have loaned 100 million *dong* to the State. Hundreds of public offices, army units, hospitals, schools and individual workers, cadres, intellectuals, artists have sent contributions in cash or gold to the managing committee. Many individuals donated as much as 10,000 *dong*. Vietnamese residents abroad on their visits to the homeland have also contributed tens of thousands of *dong*. Donors include children and young pioneers—for instance two sisters in Ho Chi Minh City contributed all the 167 *dong* from their piggy bank, and three other sisters sent 720 *dong*. So far, more than 10 million *dong* in donations has been collected.

Each day the Managing Committee of the construction site receives up to 300 letters, pledging contributions in manpower and money.

On the strength of the labour zeal of the workers and with the warm support of the population, the Managing Committee estimates that construction time, which is projected for 6-8 years, may be reduced by two years.

CSO: 4220/299

LABOR

EFFORTS NOTED TO SEND PEOPLE TO NEW ECONOMIC ZONES

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 28 Jul 82 p 2

[Article by Dang Duc Hoanh of the Ministry of Labor: "Some 73,000 More People Sent to New Economic Zones"]

[Text] In the last 6 months, the country as a whole sent 73,000 people (37,000 laborers and 36,000 dependents) to the new economic zones, or close to 50 percent of the 1982 plan norm. The provinces that had attained high norms were Nghia Binh (having sent 13,000 people), Binh Tri Thien (11,000), Nghe Tinh (over 8,000), etc. In getting people and laborers to go to the new economic zones in their provinces, all localities, mostly Long An, Thuan Hai, Song Be, Phu Khanh, Hoang Lien Son, etc., were making a lot of efforts.

While there were many difficulties and the capital supplied by the state for capital construction was less than that of the previous years, to obtain such a result as mentioned above was due to a considerable effort. Many forms of activities, such as organizing brotherhood among localities and between the latter and the army units assigned the job of doing economic work in connection with sending people away and receiving newcomers, clearly reflected the active work and initiative of the localities and people. A part of the manpower and resources of the localities was put aside to support those people who opened new land and built the new economic zones, with some localities having set up or now setting up new economic funds.

The sectors concerned for the first time made a lot of effort to contribute to getting laborers and people to go and build new economic zones.

The recent reality showed that the job of getting laborers and people to go should require a concentrated and unified supervision in accordance with a synchronized and smooth plan, being applicable on a nationwide basis and strictly calculated, with careful organization in both departure and arrival locations.

Although the state and localities did provide supplemental investment in construction of new economic zones, issuing of such investment was slow and did not

measure up to the task of receiving newcomers. The job of getting laborers and people to go was not yet closely linked with that of preparing locations, ensuring conditions for production, living quarters, etc. in the new zones. Generally speaking, the job of sending people away to build new economic zones in the provinces and districts brought about poor results. Propaganda, proselytizing and selection of people still involved some compulsion. In some localities sometimes the job of sending people away was not yet carefully done. There was a lack of urgency in selling and supplying the necessary goods under current regulations to those people who were leaving for the new economic zones; the organization and activities of the machinery in charge of getting laborers and people to go were still heavily administrative at all levels. Many sectors and localities failed to really concentrate their leadership capacity on fulfilling the task of getting laborers and people to go, particularly ensuring the needs of such key sectors as rubber, coffee, cotton and the concentrated new economic zones (in the Mekong River delta and Tay Nguyen).

Those are the shortcomings that should be overcome in order to further step up the job of sending people away to build new economic zones in the time to come.

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CSO: 4209/444

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

'NHAN DAN' EDITORIAL ON YOUTHS' ROLE IN SCIENCE

BK110807 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 10 Aug 82

[NHAN DAN 11 August editorial: "The Youths Take the Lead in Advancing on the Scientific-Technological Front"]

[Text] After pointing out the requirements concerning productivity, quality and effectiveness in economic construction and management and setting forth the demands facing science and technology, the fifth party congress asserted in its resolution: to meet these demands we must master scientific-technological issues that are crucial for the country. We must surge forward to master at all costs whatever is needed by the country and must launch a vigorous mass movement to advance on the scientific-technological front successfully. Just as in other fields, the youths serve as the assault unit in this advance.

In the past, in spite of difficulties, the youths' movement for creativity has continued to make headway. Contests of creative measures for conserving energy, raw materials and supplies have been organized in the various enterprises, worksites and scientific-technological research institutes, in 8 provinces and municipalities, a total of 9,862 innovations were introduced in the first 6 months of the year, resulting in the saving of almost 10 million dong. Of these innovations, two-thirds were designed to conserve energy, raw materials and supplies. At 24 scientific-technological institutes in Hanoi, some 91 valuable projects have been initially launched. At the youth creativity fair held in Ho Chi Minh City, some 335 innovations were introduced which attracted more than 800,000 visitors. Activities aimed at improving specialized skills and selecting skilled workers have been maintained. In many localities such as Ho Chi Minh City and Ha Son Binh, contests of skilled workers have been organized at the provincial and municipal level by the engineering, textile and construction sectors. Young Vietnamese talents have repeatedly won high places at international young talents' contests. The nationwide conference on science and creativity held by the youths attending medical and pharmaceutical colleges to present 132 topics marked a new, progressive step in the students' movement for scientific research to serve production and life.

On the fields, the youths have actually served as the main force and assault spearhead in the application of advanced technology. Of the 10,259 agricultural cooperatives, 19 percent now have specialized seed teams or units; 70-80 percent have vegetation protection teams; 58 percent have teams specializing in the production of fertilizer; and 40 percent have specialized water conservancy teams whose members are young men.

Facts show that advancing on the scientific-technological front and spearheading the scientific-technological revolution are the ways that youths can train themselves, attain maturity and overcome difficulties in contributing to the creation of a new situation in production and work. It is necessary to help each youth improve his awareness of the scientific-technological lines and policies of the parts and the state. We must rekindle in the heart of each youth a flame of enthusiasm for creativity and a desire to devote his talents and creativity to building a prosperous and beautiful fatherland.

Every youth and youth collective must build objectives and programs for scientific-technological activities which reflect both creative training and creative labor.

Youths must plunge into the real life of extensive labor and construction. This is the environment and the fertile soil for youths to foster and develop their talents and creativity while developing their attachments to the working masses.

We must direct the talents of youths and their creativity toward studying and applying various scientific-technological advances; and must satisfactorily carry out the "youths with grain production" program, the austerity program and the programs to manufacture consumer and export goods and reorganize the people's daily life.

We must organize and attract the participation of a large number of youths in scientific-technological activities under various forms and with numerous, diversified and vivid methods such as presenting study subjects; organizing club activities; molding symposiums, competitions for skilled workers or for young talents and exhibitions on creative achievements; and promoting participation in youths' scientific-technological councils.

The talents and the creativity of Vietnamese youths are the precious assets of the nation. They are also the sources of strength and advantages for youths. The responsibility for constantly improving these talents and creativity rests with all party and youth union organizations and all economic, cultural and social organizations.

Through the process of implementing various scientific-technological programs and goals in combination with the general requirements of the revolution and in conformity with the aspirations of the youths, we must discover and train more aptitudes and talents, unhesitatingly assign youths to study various creative projects and ensure necessary material and technical conditions through solicitous advice and guidance provided by competent cadres, appropriate encouragement and fair recommendations and rewards.

Developing scientific-technological innovations is aimed chiefly at promoting youths' contributions to the cause of building and defending the fatherland.

CHRONOLOGY

HANOI'S CHRONOLOGY OF EVENTS FROM 16 MARCH-15 APRIL 1982

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[Text]

MARCH

18. Vietnam attends the 23th session of CMEA (Comecon)'s committee for scientific and technological co-operation and the 28th session for co-operation in planning work in Moscow.
19. A delegation of the Communist Party of Vietnam leaves Hanoi for the 12th Congress of the Communist Party of India.
 - A spokesman for the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry declares: "The bellicose and interventionist policy of the Reagan Administration causes tension in the Caribbean.
21. Vietnam participates for the first time in the International Book Fair in Frankfurt, Federal Republic of Germany.
22. Opening of the exhibition of Vietnam's economic and technical achievements at the Giang Vo Exhibition Centre. The exhibition shows the results of the Vietnamese people's creative labour in the period between the Fourth (1976) and the Fifth Party Congress (1982).
 - Opening at 5 galleries in Hanoi of the 1982 Art Exhibition in honour of the 5th Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam (764 works of art of 578 artists are on display).
 - Inauguration of a toys making workshop in Hanoi, a gift from UNICEF.
23. Pierre N'ze, Foreign Minister of the People's Republic of Congo, pays an official friendship visit to Vietnam. A joint communiqué is published.
 - A delegation of the Vietnam Federation of Trade Unions leaves Hanoi for the International Conference for Solidarity with the working people in Palestine, Namibia and South Africa.
 - The Committee for Solidarity and Friendship with Other Peoples and the Peace Committee of Vietnam send a message of support to the International Conference for Solidarity with the Salvadorean People.

26. Signing of an agreement on goods exchange and payment for 1981-1985 between Vietnam and Poland.

— Founding of the Vietnam Committee for the World Environment Day with Professor Ton That Tung as its president.

31. The Fifth National Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam, held from March 27 to 31, adopts the three important reports read by Le Duan, Pham Van Dong and Le Duc Tho and elects the Party's new leading bodies.

APRIL

1. On the occasion of his 75th birthday, Le Duan, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, was presented with:

© The Georgi Dimitrov Order of the People's Republic of Bulgaria;

© The Klement Gottwald Order of the Socialist Republic of Czechoslovakia;

© The First-Class Order of Merit of the Polish People's Republic;

© The Diamond-inlaid National Flag Order of the People's Republic of Hungary;

© The Jose Marti Order of the Republic of Cuba; and

© The Karl Marx Order of the German Democratic Republic.

— Jean Pierre Chevenement, French Minister for Research and Technology, visits Vietnam.

2. VNA rejects the fabrication of the Thai Supreme Military Command that Vietnamese troops shelled Thai territory.

4. Premier Pham Van Dong sends a message to Mohammed Abdelaziz, General Secretary of the Polisario Front and Chairman of the Revolutionary Command Council of the Sahrawi Arab Democratic Republic, reaffirming the Vietnamese people's support for the Sahrawi people's just struggle.

5. Frigyes Puja, Hungarian Foreign Minister, pays an official friendship visit to Vietnam from April 3 to 5. A joint-communiqué is published.

— Opening of the third session of the Vietnam-Mongolia Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technological co-operation. The two sides review the implementation of the resolutions of the last session and work out plans for co-operation in the period 1982-1983.

— The Commission for Investigation of Chinese Expansionists and Hegemonists' War Crimes issues a communiqué denouncing China's hostile acts against the Vietnamese people over the past three months.

7. Vietnam participates in the International Day of the Elderly "Add Life to Years".

8. Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach pays an official visit to France.

— Signing in Prague of a protocol on scientific and technological co-operation between Vietnam and Czechoslovakia.

9. Signing in Hanoi of an agreement on the Kingdom of Denmark's loans to Vietnam for the completion of joint projects.

11. The Ministry of Agriculture holds a conference on silkworm raising in Hai Hung province.

12. The Forestry branch holds a conference to sum up its activities in 1981 and to work out plans for 1982.

— A Finnish Government economic delegation led by Lasse Lehtinen, M.P. and Vice-President of the Commission for Economic Relations with Developing Countries, visits Vietnam.

13. A spokesman for the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry rejects a recent US allegation that Vietnam used toxic chemicals in Laos and Kampuchea.

15. Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach pays an official visit to the Kingdom of Sweden.

— The Vietnamese Foreign Ministry announces the establishment of diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level between the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the Republic of Vanuatu.

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